

## IRONWORKERS' APPEAL STARTS —ZOLINE MAKES CHARGE

The battle to overthrow the conviction of thirty of the ironworkers and labor union officials in the dynamite conspiracy trial at Indianapolis, opened before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today, and arguments were to continue for three days.

Neither Senator John W. Kern nor Clarence Darrow, noted labor attorney, whose services were sought by the convicted men, appeared to argue the appeal. E. M. Zoline of Chicago, and Chester H. Krum of St. Louis, represented the appellants, and District Att'y Chas. W. Miller of Indianapolis, who conducted the prosecution of the dynamite trial, will argue for the government.

None of the convicted labor heads was in court when the fight began.

Zoline, in his opening argument, made the direct charge that the convicted men were not given a fair trial before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis.

"These men were not treated fairly at Indianapolis," he asserted. "Their conviction should be wiped out. No encouragement should be given to trial judges who multiply charges against defendants, and by trickery of law send men to prison."

Zoline attacked the conviction on two main grounds, alleging that the indictments were faulty, and that the consolidation of the cases at Indianapolis was without precedent, prejudicial to the interests of the indicted men, and prevented them from offering an adequate defense in each separate case.

"The indictments charged these men with aiding and abetting a conspiracy, and also with conspiring," said Zoline. "The two offenses are the same, and we, therefore, had the spectacle of men being twice placed in jeopardy in the minds of the jury for the same offense."

"The indictments were inexact. They were in general terms and this

fact, coupled with the court's ruling, allowed the government to introduce any evidence it saw fit, without giving the defense a chance to combat specific accusations, a condition that tended to confuse the jury.

"The consolidation of the cases created a strong prejudice against the indicted men. Men were convicted of participating in transactions in distant states of which they knew nothing, on the theory that they all were engaged in a gigantic conspiracy."

## —O—O— BOSSES KICK ON LA FOLLETTE'S SEAMEN'S BILL

Sen. LaFollette's seamen's bill, one of the most decent bills that has ever passed the Senate, will be bitterly fought by the bosses of twelve Lake Michigan steamboat lines.

Yesterday they held a meeting and selected representatives to voice their protest at the meeting of the Ass'n of Lake Passenger Steamer Lines, which will be held in Cleveland.

The bill in question requires Great Lakes steamers to carry sufficient lifeboats to insure the safety of the passengers, and to carry crews of not less than two able seamen to each lifeboat. The bill aims to prevent the repetition of the several terrible steamer tragedies.

The bosses are putting up the old cry, "it will cost too much money."

But Congress, with the memories of the Titanic and the Gen. Slocum tragedies fresh in mind, will probably pass the bill.

## —O—O— SYMPATHIZER NOT GUILTY

Calumet, Mich., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Joe. Kobich, a copper strike sympathizer, charged with felonious assault upon mine guards, was found not guilty by a jury of ten men. It was impossible to find a full jury of unprejudiced men to try the case.

Deputy sheriffs arrested nine strikers for hooting incoming strikebreakers on their way to the Red Jacket mine. They were later released.